

Collection no. 130

Cobourg Peninsula,

K. H. L. Key

N.T.

10-15. VII. 1965

Route 1 -

10/7. Collected from camp along western
edge of eucalypt savannah woodland
+ monsoon forest as far as base of
Smith's point. The timber gives way to
grass + some herbage to 1ft. in a broad
Zone leading to the beach. In places,
bordering the monsoon forest.
There is massive outcropping laterite.
"M. semicornis" juveniles mainly on
a broad-leaved eucalypt regrowth to
3ft. "M. gracilicollis" mainly on a
low herb among grass (specimen).

11/7 Route 2 - Collected from camp east
to the paperbark swamp, thence north-east
to the coast + back to Smith Point
along the edge of the eucalypt forest
+ paperbark-Pandanus. Tetrigids on
margins of water in swamp. "M. gracili-
collis" near Smith Point (same situation
as 10/7.)

Route 2

12/7 Followed the coast around from Black Point towards Reef Point. Much

of

Route 3 - Collected from camp

Genus nov. 98 sp. 1, *Stenocatanops angustifrons*, *Callitaba*
towards Black Point on eastern
sp. P 158, *Calidia captiva*, *Xanthanaria concolor*, to 30 ft.
fringe of eucalypt savannah woodland
Moraba serricornis

There is a little outcropping latite & base rock. Chief eucalypt is a bloodwood with ca. 10 ft of scaly bark at base, followed by smooth purplish-grey upper bark & very broad coarse leaves.

In one small patch are a few ironwood, & considerable regrowth of both bloodwood (spec.) & ironwood (spec.) together with scattered shrubs & thin grasses, mainly to 1 ft. *M. serricornis* on both bloodwood & ironwood regrowth to

4 ft.

Route 4 -

12/7 Followed the coast around from Black Point towards Reef Point. Much of

Macrolophosia sp., *Austrocris guttulosa*, *Rectitropis*
sp., *Goniaca vocans*, ca. 50 ft
This section consists of cliffs of purple
Stenocatanops angustifrons, *Moraba serricornis*,
base rock (sandstone?) capped in part

Styphelia sp. 1, *Goniaciscla* sp. (6),
big massive laterite, with small
sandy bays. Eucalypt savannah woodlands
to 40ft with occ. Pandanus swamps.
Grass ^{tussocks} ^{in places} relatively dense & some to 6ft,
but mainly not more than 2ft. Patches
of shrubs to ca. 6ft, mainly 3 spp. of
phyllode acacias (spec. of one), also
regrowth of ^{broad-leaved} bloodwood & ironwood & of
another small tree with deeply fissured
rough bark & large roundish ^{deciduous} leaves
(sample of regrowth). *M. sericornis* on
the silver-leaved acacia & less often on a
green-leaved one, also on the roundish
leaved regrowth. *Macrolophosia* on edge
of cliff on shrub at Black Point. Saw
Gastrimagus at Black Point.

13/7 Route 3 (again) — The very small
Heteropternus aurella, *Calidia captiva*, *Goniaca*
brachypterous new genus seems to be
vocal, *Lechitropis* sp., *Moraba sericornis*
associated with fallen leaves of
deciduous trees. On covering with net,
it stays put or crawls under the leaves.

~~Re~~

(Western shore, ca. 2 mi. NW. of tip of bay)

Port Premier - Eucalypt forest to 50ft, occ.
Stenocatanopsis angustifrons, *Gonioclelea vocans*,
higher, with a good grass storey to 3ft &
Lantornaria concolor, *Oledia captiva*, *Talgadia infirma*,
frequent shrubs, tending to be in patches,
Lyphichia sp. 1, *Reithroprosis* sp., *Moraba sericornis*, *Germs* not.
including a *Carissa*-like species to 4ft &
98 sp. 1, *Callitula* sp. P156.
a *Hubbertia* (?) to 1ft. Immediately
behind shore line, which had occasional
mangroves.

14/7 Collected around camp, in *Pandanus*
Gastromargus musivus, *Gonioclelea* sp., *Nesbaeris*
swamp & fringing grass, in adjacent
Gutierrezia, *Reithroprosis* sp., *Stenocatanopsis vittipennis*,
savannah woodland. *Gastromargus*
Moraba sericornis
in grass. Saw *Valanga irregularis* (spotted
morph) on a phyllode acacia on edge
of *Pandanus* swamp.

15/7 Route 5 - across swamp & north
on eastern side of belt of monsoon
forest, in eucalypt savannah woodland,
finally crossing *Pandanus* swamp
to western side of forest belt. Mantis
on tree trunks: obtained by spraying
with pressur pack Mortein waiting
to fall. Cockroaches ^(striped) under loose
bark. Bugs on trunks.

General remarks - It seems evident that very few of the species in this climatic region overwinter in the active stages to any appreciable extent. Unless nearly all the species are much less abundant here than around Darwin (which seems most unlikely), we must suppose that the active stages have died out completely, or almost completely, by July. The only species that ~~look as though they~~ ^{look as though they} ~~show indication of overwintering~~ ^{largely} in the active stages are Goniada vocans, ^{+ possibly Rectitropis} & the two morabines, the former were mainly adults, some slightly terminal, with a few late nymphs. Moraba gracilicollis ~~is present~~ had adult males, with ~~adult~~ ^{much} females much less in evidence & about half adult & half late-nymphs. Moraba senicornis present again as adult males - some of them

apparently rather old ~~with~~ females
less in evidence & partly late-instar
nymphs; in addition there was an
approximately equal population of
mid-instar nymphs. The adults &
late-instar females were clearly
associated with relatively tall
^(to 4 ft) regrowth & the lower branches of
taller shrubs, & the mid instars with
lower regrowth. Species of which
some appreciable fraction probably
overwinter as adults include the two
Sternocatanops & Rectitropis. Macrolophus
may overwinter as nymphs, the
numbers of which were not much
below the densities often characteristic
of the genus. Caledia was represented
by a few frayed adults & a few nymphs,
Perida by a few nymphs. All the
remaining species must be supposed
to overwinter almost solely as eggs,
even those, such as Austracris &

Valanga, which may be found
commonly as adults in the winter
in eastern Queensland. Considering
that normally abundant species
such as Xantheria, ^{Tolydia}~~Berania~~,
brachyptera, Heteropternis, Acrida,
were extremely rare, it seems that
many species occurring on the
Peninsula were not collected at all.